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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Two Crimes.

It is painful to see that the only original silver bogy, the Crime of 1873, is waved to a back seat by Democratic statesmen. We had supposed that it was a Democratic axiom that all the woe in the world was caused by the "demonetization" of silver. But horrible as was the Crime of 1873, the Crime of 1900 is more horrible. The Hon. WILLIAM VINCENT NEBRASKA ALLEN thus described to the Senate the atrocity of the bill "to define and fix the standard of value" and so forth:

"Mr. President, of all the vicious legislation that has been proposed in this chamber since I have had the honor of occupying a desk here, I think this is the most infamous. It is further reaching in its blighting consequences. It affects not only the present but the future generations of our people with widespread disaster, the consequences of which cannot be calmly contemplated. No curse ever befell this country or ever befell the world that will equal in its direful consequences the pas sage and enforcement of this bill."

Mr. ALLEN, who represents the Populist side of the Bryan Trust, regards the new financial law as the worst thing that ever happened. The Hon. James J. Little, a Democratic Representative in Congress from Arkansas, told the House that the financial bill "will mark the blackest page in our legislative history." According to him "humanity must pay the penalty." In the view of Mr. ALLEN and Mr. LITTLE, the financial bill is guilty of all and of infinitely more, as Mr. SUMNER said of ANDREW JOHNSON. Compared with the Crime of 1900, the Crime of 1873 is as failure to have a light on your bleyele is to murder in the first degree.

We shall miss the Crime of 1873. Surely there are faithful souls among its former worshippers who will not let it die without the music of a melodious tear.

In an Enemy's Camp.

The Hon. ERVING WINSLOW, secretary of the New England branch of the Anti-Imperialist League, is still "as busy as a bee in a tar bucket," to use a phrase of THURLOW WEED'S. Mr. WINSLOW'S screw is regretlably loose and rattling predigiously. Last week he rebuked Bishop POTTER for having ad the candor and manliness to change his opinions as to the Philippines after seeing for himself what the Filipinos are. Mr. Winslow wrote a letter of reproof to the Bishop and naturally addressed it to Gen. SAMBO BOWLES'S Springfield Republican. Mr. WINSLOW is proof against information and he is grieved that anybody else should have any. Never having been in the Philippines at all, he is virtuously wroth with Bishop POTTER for having dared to go there, and reproaches him for having imagined that he could see anything in four days. Mr. Winstow has remained in Boston for years without aconiring any information, and he is incred-

ulous as to the faculties of others. The worse thing the Bishop did in Mr. Winslow's estimation, was to go to "an camp," that is, to Gen. O'rs and the American army. The place to look for the truth, we suppose, was in AGUINALDO'S rapid transit camp, if anybody knows where that is.

In an enemy's camp! Mr. Winslow is frank. According to the proverb, two classes of persons speak the truth. In Mr. Winslow's view, the Americans in the Philippines are the enemy. We wish Col. BRYAN or whoever else receives the support of the Hon. ERVING WINSLOW, great joy of the acquisition. He will be a little inconvenient.

Chinese Emigration.

During the century now closing nearly 80,000,000 Europeans have sought new homes in foreign lands. The greater part of this vast migration has occurred within the past fifty years; and simultaneously a great outward movement of the Chinese has taken place. The western world has had little idea of the actual extent of this outflowing of Chinese, for most of it has been directed to other lands of Asia, and only minor streams of emigration have been diverted to North America, Peru and Australia. A noteworthy difference between the exodus from Europe and that from China is to be observed. The high tide of European emigration was reached in 1882 and then its volume waned for years and has only recently begun to grow again. In 1882 the outward movement of Chinese was also under full headway, and, as far as can be ascertained, the stream has not diminished, but has tended to increase up to the present time. The movement began slowly, but has not lost the impetus it finally gained.

Fifty years ago scarcely one hundred thousand Chinese were living outside of their own country. Thirty years ago the number living in other countries of Asia was estimated at 2,500,000. Ten years ago the figures had increased to 6,000,000. Since then the emigration has been larger than ever, though it has dropped to very small proportions in its relation to all except Asiatic countries. Careful inquiries were made recently by French officials in view of the growth of Chinese immigration in Cochin China and other French possessions and the conclusion was reached that about ten million Chinese are now living in other countries, and over nine-tenths of them have settled in lands bordering on the China Sea, the Gulf of Bengal and in the

East Indies Archipelago. Wherever they go in Asia they are, as in America, industrious and law abiding, always quite distinct from the rest of the population, and preserving the customs of their native land. In one respect, however, their position differs widely from that which they occupy in America and Australasia. They are superior in energy and business ability to the people among whom they live, are absorbing a great deal of the retail and other trade, and are be coming more and more an important elesaid recently that Chinese immigrants regiments. The course comprises military

that city, hold positions of influence and honor, and provide some of the members of the Legislative Council. Most of the coast trade from China to Burmah is in the hands of these immigrants. They form three-fifths of the population of Bangkok. the capital of Siam, are found in large numbers in all the coast towns of Burmah. comprise most of the artisans of Java, are a large element in the population of British chants in the Philippines, 20,000 of them lving in Manila, and are the leading commercial factor in French Cochin China. There are natural difficulties in the way of immigration into a region so densely peopled as India; but still there are thousands almost monopolized by them.

of Chinese in Calcutta, and the carpenter and shoemaking trades of that city are Another significant fact is the large movement of Chinese which has been in progress for some years, to other parts of their own empire, particularly to Manchuria and Mongolia, where they have carried not only enterprise, but wealth, and are developing trade to their own advantage and that of Russia, whose territory marches with these vast domains, and whose railroad is now pushing through Manchuria. On the whole, there is no doubt that the large Chinese immigration to other Asian countries is advancing their development, for, next to the Japanese, the Chinese are the most enlightened and energetic of the Asiatic races; and the western world is already reaping material benefits in the growth of trade, due to the influx of Chinese in neighboring lands.

The Proposed Outrage Upon Alaska's Rights.

Why is there not in Congress a unanimous uprising of the Constitutional expounders of the ex proprio vigore school against the amendment proposed by Senator PERKINS of California to the bill making further provision for a civil government for the Territory of Alaska?

Senator Perkins's amendment imposes taxes on certain persons and concerns in Alaska, as follows:

Abstract offices, \$50 per annum

Banks, \$250 per annum. Boarding houses, having accommodations for ten more guests, \$15 per annum. "Brokers (money, bill, note and stock), \$100 per

annum. Billiard rooms, \$15 per table per annum. Bowling alleys, \$15 per annum. Breweries, \$500 per annum. Bottling works, \$200 per annum. Cigar manufactures. \$25 per annum

Cigar stores or stands, \$15 per annum.

Drug stores, \$50 per annum. And so on down through the alphabet of

industries to: "Tramways, \$10 for each mile or fraction thereof

Transfer companies, \$50 per annum. Taxidermists, \$10 per annum.

Theatres, \$100 per annum. Waterworks, furnishing water for sale, \$50 per

mnum For if the Constitution extended itself by its own force to Alaska when Alaska became American territory in 1867, this proposition to levy in that particular territory taxes which are not uniform throughout the United States is clearly unconstitutional, and might as well be opposed and defeated now, as left to the rigid justice of the Supreme Court later on.

If Alaska is part of the United States in the Constitutional sense, its stock brokers. billiard room keepers and taxidermists cannot be taxed unless the stock brokers, billiard room keepers and taxidermists everywhere within the United States, from Machias to Manila, and from Wall street to Walla-Walla, are taxed at exactly the same rate.

The Constitutional requirement of uniformity "throughout the United States" | York, tells of the results of inquiries appardoes not apply merely to the customs tariff; it includes "all duties, imposts and excises." And these proposed license fees are excises.

If there were any honest conviction on the subject of Constitutional self-extension to new territory, if the doctrine to which the Democracy is committing itself so blindly were anything more than an expedient of political opposition and a convenient appliance for obstruction, now seized upon for temporary purposes as it was half a century ago by the slave-holding interests, we should hear from the Constitutional expounders of the ex proprio rigore school a loud and indignant protest against the outrage proposed in Alaska.

The Army Schools of Application.

The schools of application for officers of the United States Army were organized for the purpose of instructing the subordinate officers and the non-commissioned officers of the different arms of the line (infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers) in their special duties, and to teach officers the higher branches of the art of war, with a often used as a day of sports and pastimes, view to fit them for higher commands.

In order fully to understand the necessity for a General Staff College, as proposed by cated by the most progressive of the Army officers, a brief review of the present system of instruction is almost a necessity. The relations of a staff college to this system then will appear clearly.

The earliest school for officers in this ountry was the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., which was established soon after the Civil War as the result of the experience of that great struggle. The commandant is selected by the War Department, and the instructors are chosen mainly | comparative insignificance, and all sorts of on his recommendation. As students, four Lieutenants from each regiment of artillery are detailed for a course of two years. The tian Endeavor and kindred societies have subjects of study, according to the latest recommendations, comprise, in four departments, artillery and ballistics; military engineering and the art of war; steam, mechanism, electricity and mines; and chemistry, explosives and photography.

The Engineer School at Willets Point, N. Y., was established originally about the same time as the Artillery School, and is from 1885. The commandant is selected and the students are the newly assigned officers of the Engineer Corps, and specially detailed officers of the other arms. The course comprises military engineering, torpedo drills, civil engineering, field astronomy and military photography. For engineers the course is two and one-half

years, for other officers six months. ment in the enterprises of south Asia as 1881. Its commandant and instructors ago, that they had created the prosperity | the students are Lieutenants of infantry of Singapore, and a German authority has and cavalry sent there from the different

The course is two years.

The Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kan., is designed more paricularly to be a school of instruction for frill and practice, the theoretical studies eing subordinated to the practical work of hese two arms of the service. It was established in 1887. The commandants of he two arms are selected by the War De-North Borneo, are prominent as retail mer- partment; the students are the officers serving in the troops and batteries stationed there at any time.

Evidently, then, each school of application has its special mission. Only at the Artillery School and the Infantry and Cavairy School are taught the higher branches of the art of war, strategy and military history, while none of them has a thorough course in the duties of the staff. Thus we have really no school at which staff officers can be educated and trained, and none in which a sufficient course is given for laying the foundation for the education of officers for the higher commands. At Leavenworth the subject of tactics demands so much time that the study of strategy is necessarily curtailed, and at Fort Monroe fortification and artillery must absorb most of the available time. A staff college is therefore needed to complete the present system of instruction, and this need is one of the greatest needs of the Army to-day.

Looking back over the history of the staff chools of Europe, we see that they, too, resulted from the experience in war of the nations concerned.

The great Berlin War Academy, established in 1765, owes its origin to the experiences of FREDERICK the Great in the Seven Years' War; it has gradually grown to be the highest military school of the world. The French École Supérieure de Guerre in Paris was established by Napoleon I. in 1808; and the English Staff College at Camberley was established on account of the great lack of competent staff officers in the Crimean War. These schools have not only continued in existence but have constantly increased in importance and in the number of students trained in them. They have so proven their value to the Army and have grown so popular, that entrance can be gained only by competitive examination, and barely twenty-five per cent, of the applicants can be admitted on account of lack of facilities.

We, too, should take the lessons of our war to heart, and in a proper Staff College lay the foundation for a future United States Army, as perfect in staff officers and Generals as the best that we may have to contend with.

Why Should Not Church Attendance Diminish?

We find in professionally religious papers much discussion of the cause or causes of diminishing church attendance, both on Sunday and at week-day meetings. It implies, of course, that there is such a diminution, but as to the extent of the falling off we have no statistics. Apparently the Roman Catholic churches are not suffering from it. Their many services seem to be as numerously attended as ever, but whether the aggregate of people at these is as great proportionately to the population as it was formerly we are not informed precisely; but it seems to be, Nor do we observe such complaints in Episcopal papers, and the congregations at their churches, in this city more especially, seem to be large. The lamentation over the diminution of interest in church services comes chiefly from the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians and kindred religious bodies.

The Christian Intelligencer, for instance, representing the Reformed or old Dutch Reformed Church, once so powerful in New sons for this neglect of the church. The rethe preaching, "the inconsistencies if not hypocrisies of church members," and "the unprofitableness or exclusiveness of the church and its services." Of course, these are all mere pretexts, the real cause being confessed frankly by the others, or "general indifference or dislike to sermons and religious services." The real reason why people stay away from churches is that they have lost belief in them and their

necessity to the soul's salvation. The social pressure which once filled the churches by making abstention from them lisreputable has been removed to a very great extent. Even in small communities where formerly habitual neglect of the church brought social reproach with it, no such penalty is now incurred. In small and large towns great numbers of refined and educated people have given up churchgoing without encountering any social disadvantage. Even among nominally religious people who sometimes put in an appearance at a church service, Sunday is more particularly in places to which people go in the summer, so that the neighboring churches are able to the Secretary of War, and warmly advo- obtain no more than small congregations. Of old, the prayer meetings and the conference meetings held by "evangelical" churches on stated evenings during the week were attended by all the more serious members, old and young, as a religious obligation, and they constituted an important feature of the social life of hundreds of thousands of Americans, as the will afford abundant evidence. Now, so far as we can learn, they have dropped into sensational devices to revive superficial interest in them have been adopted. Chrisbeen established to attract young people

more especially. What is the trouble? What is the rem edy? The trouble is obvious enough: declining church attendance, of course, is a consequence of diminishing religious faith. When people are stirred by alarm for their scu's' salvation they do not carp at the preaching of the way of salvation or underalso the result of our experience in the take to excuse themselves for neglecting to Civil War. Its present organization dates | get into that way by finding fault with the conduct of other people. The remedy is by the Secretary of War on the recom- not less obvious; it is to revive religious mendation of the Chief of Engineers, the faith in both the preachers and the hearers, instructors are the Captains on duty there, With such faith vital in the hearts of the people the churches would be too small to contain the throngs which would call a convention to name his successor. He eagerly rush to them. Take the time of the Great Awakening in 1857; theatres had to be brought into service to accommodate the multitudes who were concerned about the salvation of their souls, and noon-day prayer meetings had The Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort | to be held daily even in the business dis-Leavenworth, Kan., was established in tricts of the town. No trouble in finding acceptable preachers appeared then. But far west as Calcutta. Reclus wrote, years are selected by the War Department, and how is it now? A large part of the Christian pulpit is teaching the people that the Scriptures on which alone they based their religown two-thirds of the real estate in art, infantry and cavalry drill, law, en- tacitly consenting to the work of destruction against him with such a bang.

gineering and, to a limited extent, artillery. | tion. Instead of believing, therefore, people

are criticising. Is it any wonder, then, that church a tendance should diminish? Isn't it a wonder rather, that there is still so much of it?

"No Rogue E'er Felt," &c. The Hon. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the Federation of Labor, and certain other eminent labor agitators, appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives last week in behalf of the bill to restrict the issuing of injunctions in time of labor disturbances. A Chicago thinker named DarRow said that "the working people "-that is, some of the labor Trusts-"considered this resort to injune tion as a flagrant infringement of their rights," and he had the impudence to cite the Debs case as a typical instance of the wickedness of courts in the use of injunctions to curb the innocent merriment of organized labor. Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS was very pathetic about "the time-honored trial by jury."

The theory of these gentlemen seems to be that strikers should be allowed to injure or destroy the property of their former employers and to assault persons guilty of not belonging to a union and therefore having no rights, without being checked by the courts. Let them seize and wreck a railroad, burn a freight depot. When the injury has been done, then the malefactors, if they can be found, can be tried. To pre vent them from doing the injury is to infringe their rights.

The right to rlot, the right to carry on private war, seems to be what some of the labor leaders want. In the last resort they wish to be lawless without punishment Injunctions are an obstacle to what they regard as their privileges. They must rule,

by force and fear, if necessary Probably highway robbers are firmly convinced that the laws against their profession are an infringement of their rights.

Let the Noble Pile Alone!

There are rumors from Washington of a scheme to procure more committee rooms in the Capitol by altering the ground plan of the existing structure; that is to say, by erecting "aprons" in what are now deep recesses in the two fronts.

The general effect of such a change may be perceived by glancing at the fine south front of the City Hall in this town and imagining what it would be if the middle were built out flush, or nearly flush, with the strongly projecting wings.

The United States Capitol is one of the most beautiful buildings on earth as it now stands. The thrill which it produces in the heart of every sensitive beholder is not merely of sentimental patriotism. It would be easy to flatten and vulgarize its satisfactory proportions to a degree of the commonplace which not even the majestic dome would redeem.

Better let well enough alone and gain additional room for the committees in some other way.

Missionaries are needed in Ansonia. onn. The editor of the Sentinel of that town insists that there is not and cannot be any good huckleberry pie. If he is a Connecticut man or comes from anywhere else in Pieland. his case is inexplicable. In any event, it is unfortunate. A Huckleberry Pie Summer School should be founded in Ansonia.

At the beginning of 1900, the Fire Department of Manhattan and The Bronx comprised 1,316 officers and men, divided into 23 hook and ladder companies and 71 engines including 4 fire boats, 3 water towers and 3 chemical engines. The appropriation for its maintenance was \$2.720,000. There are 15 battalions, each under charge of a Battalion Chief and since Jan. 1 three such Battalion Chiefs have been promoted from captaincies. the latest being WILLIAM GUERIN, at present in command of the company which the brownstone building. City Hall Park, the successor of the "Protector" Engine of the old sponses, in the first place, found fault with | Volunteer Fire Department, familiar to old New York firemen by the euphonious title of

> The present Chief of the New York Fire De partment, the general efficiency of which has at no time been a subject of dispute, is a young man, and the most recent appointments and promotions are of young men, the retirements making it possible gradually to reduce the age average of the officers of the Department and

> to promote the standard of capability. The New York Fire Department is now an organization of young men-young when compared with their predecessors, many of them formerly in the service of the Volunteer Department-and the results of more active and progressive methods have been observable

We shall have to get along without the Peace Convention this summer. - Philadelphia Ledger. Be consoled. Col. Jim Guffey will be in Philadelphia often, and what other Peace Convention is so full of peace, so saturated with reconciliation, so dripping with harmony as

The late JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL WAS credited with the assertion that he should be regarded as an Englishman because he was not a red Indian. There have been frequent manifestations of this same notion since the breaking out of hostilities in South Africa.

It is an absurd notion. If a native of New York or New Haven whose ancestors of British origin can be traced back in this country nearly three hundred years, still remains an Englishman, then every Englishman of Norman descent still remains a Frenchman Only the other day in the British House of Commons a member endeavored to raise a row over the well-known fact that the royal sanction of the laws passed by Parliament i reading of American poetry and romance still given in French, the language which of late has not been particularly complimentary to the English. It should not be forgotten that as late as 1706 a bill introduced in the House of Lords forbidding the use of French in the courts of justice was killed in the House of Commons.

The British formula for the royal sanction of financial laws or appropriations is as follows: La Reyne remercie ses bons sujets, accepte leur hénévolence, et ainsi le veult. For laws of general interest the form is, La Reyne le veult. For local laws it is, Soit fait comme il est désire. For a petition it is Soit droit fait comme il est desire. And the royal sanction is refused in the following words: La Reyne s'arisera.

If the influences of climate, associations and conditions of living don't turn an Englishman into an American in a couple of centuries who are we, anyhow, and where are we at? We don't like to swear, but, by the Sons of the Revolution, we are Americans, and here we are

The Democratic Committee in the Hon. JOE BAILEY'S Congress district has decided to has resolved to be a Senator in Congress from Texas or nothing. What will become of the Constitution if the Hon. Joe BAILEY fails in his canvass?

Sad news is sent to the Buffalo Courier by its Washington correspondent. It seems that the Hon. JOHN JACOB LENTZ, who sees in AGUINALDO one of the heroes of the world. dislikes President McKINLEY worse than he loes any white man in the country." there such angers to celestial minds? The Hon, JOHN JACOB LENTZ should remember how grand and wise he is and pity the Presiious belief are of dubious validity, or it is | dent a little and not close the gates of mercy

IN SOUTH APRICA.

South Africa is being discussed in England and in the British South African colonies, and the general conclusion appears to be, what was selfevident from the moment it was seen that the British Government had determined to force a quarrel on the Boer republics, that the indeendent republics are to cease as such and become provinces of a reconstructed British South Africa. Whether the reception of the news that their independence is to be taken from them, and that they are to undergo a period of political probation, will stimulate the people of the Transvaal to continued resistance or cause them to abandon the struggle as hopeless, now that every one of the governments but two of those to whom they appealed for mediation has definitely replied in the negative, is matter of very great interest and must soon be decided one way or the other. The relatively enormous force which Lord Roberts now controls will soon be moving again after a much needed period of recuperation for the men and remounting a considerable proportion of the envalry and artillery commands that suffered severely during the recent operations from the loss and exhaustion of their horses. A telegram of yesterday's date says that Gen. French with his cavalry division has been to Thaba N'Chu, but makes no mention of whether he had come in contact with any of the trekking commandes, or whether he had returned to Bloemfontein or moved away from Thaba N'Chu in some other direction. The killing and wounding of four British officers and their orderly and guide by Boer scouts, only six miles north of the British lines outside Bloemfontein at a place called Bishop's Gien, contradicts the reports of some days back that the Boers had entirely disappeared from the Modder River and beyond. It seems to indicate that they are, on he contrary, keeping a close watch on Lord Roberts's movements, though not in such numbers as to oppose any very serious obstacle to his advance whenever he decides to move.

THE SUN London correspondent telegraph ing regarding Gen. Buller's share in the forthcoming movements, says it is expected that he will manœuvre the Boers out of Natal make for the railway to Delagoa Bay with the object of cutting off their supplies coming in through Portuguese territory before Lord Roberts gets within striking distance of Pretoria. Before however, he can do this he will have to push them up the slopes and over the crests of the great mountain range stretching to the north east from Laings Nek. Should be succeed in plercing this line of defence and gaining the southeastern plateau of the Transvaal the occupation of some point on the railway between Koomati Poort and Pretoria becomes feasible There would, however, still be the line running from the former place into the north toward Leydsdorp in the Zoutpansberg, the South African Switzerland, by which supplies could be run in, and Pietersburg, which is less than eighty miles west of Leydsdorp, is connected with Pretoria by a railway line that was formally opened a little over a year ago, its length being about one hundred and eighty miles. It is this northern country that i has been all along expected the Boers would make their base of operations against a British army investing Pretoria, and if they are not induced by political considerations, of which as yet we know nothing to surrender, but remain determined to hold out to the last, the struggle might be continued over a large part of the territory of the Transvaal almost indefinitely. as even if the railway at Koomati Poort were in British hands, the Transvaal and Portuguese boundary runs 220 miles due north from there with innumerable points through which arms and ammunition could be introduced.

An official despatch from Cape Town reports news from Mafeking, dated March 13, when all was well and the Boer cordon considerably reaxed. This was owing to the departure of part of the investing force to meet Col Plumer, but probably unknown to Col. Baden Powell.

From the Boston Journa! President Eliot's sixty-sixth birthday reminds me of a story he told a good many years ago at a Harvard alumni dinner in a form something like this:

"I cannot acknowledge that as the years go by I am growing old. I have evidence to the contrary. When I was a proctor at Cambridge a few years after my graduation I learned that the students spoke of me habitually as 'Old he students spoke of me habitually as 'Ole Eliot.' A few nights ago, on the other hand. in the street. met a group of students in the street, and when I had passed them I heard one say to the 'I wonder where Charlie has been so

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: In your paper of this morning you state that an appeal is made to this country to save 5,000,000 persons from star. vation in India. At the same time we are informed that there is no lack of anything for the campaign South Africa shat the British Government is send ing 5,000 tons of supplies a week and we know spending millions of money for her army there to conquer a feeble State, defending its integrity with heroism that now commands the admiration of the world. Would it not be better to employ her navy is bringing food to her famishing subjects instead of troops from the four quarters of the world? NEW YORK, March 25. EDW ARD VAN NESS

Italian Versus African Art.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: Inotice in four paper of to day an inquiry as to whether there is any ethnological reason why an Italian is a beter bootblack than an Irishman or an African." cannot answer your correspondent's question, bu perhaps I can put him on the track of finding an answer. The industrious and successful negro who ormerly kept and probably still keeps a bootstand at the corner of Eighty-first street and Columbus av nue told me some time ago that the reason he could produce a better shine than any Italian was that the secret of success in the art lay in the "quality of the bref." This colored artist stated that he could blow seven distinct qualities of bref." I hope I am no giving away any of the secrets of the trade, but as I dld not undertake to verify the correctness of his philosophy I would be very much gratified if your correspondent would do so, and let your readers know the result.

Cape Codder Never Heard the Lingo. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your query in THE SUN of the 19th, "Do the women and men of Cape Cod say 'youme?" attracted my attention.

ut I thought it only a bit of THE SUN's fun until the response of "Excilis" in your issue of the 22d put a different phase on the question. "Excilis" writes from Hyannis, a village in the town of Barnstable. He has made a statement that ought not to pass unchallenged. I am aware that he testimony of a witness who did hear is of more

raine than that of forty who didn't, and I am one who didn't. But I have known and loved Cape Cod for forty years, for the last five of which it has been my privilege to be a resident and voter in the town of Barnstable. As a native of New York my ear has been quick to detect peculiarities of speech, many of which are quaint, and even of inflection; but, in all those years I have never enjoyed the privilege accorded to "Excilis" in two: I never heard oume," "thayene," or "weem." There is a district in Barnstable called "Happy

Hollow," of which I know nothing except that its Hollow, of which I know hothing except that its reputation is unsavory; it lies adjacent to the Hyannis Post Office. "Excilis" possibly may know more of it than I do, and it may be that the dwellers in "Happy Hollow" say "youme." kc. But that the women and men of Cape Cod say "youme," "thayme" or "weem." I deny and challenge "Excilis" to produce his proofs.

Of the residents in "Happy Hollow" but few, if any, are of "straight English stock with little admixture of 'outside blood." (in the contrary, they are all "admixture."

AN EXILE FROM CAPE Cop.

Erie Canal's End Predicted in Canada. From the Toronto Gob

looking the fact that the improvements to the St. Lawrence transportation route have promptly capword the friendship of the Western and Middle States for Canada, and have caused more admiration than autagonism in the Eastern States. In fact, is very probable that the Erie Canal will be abandoned, and the responsibility of maintaining low freight rates on Western produce for export be left to the St. Lawrence route

From the Kansas City Star Q. Whiz killed himself in Cooper county last week.

A Correspondent's Ideas on British Fortifi-In anticipation of an early termination of the eations in This Hemisphere. war, the form of the future government of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I been much interested in the discussion of the position of "England in America" in your columns, and particularly in the contribution of Mr. G W. Dithridge in THE SUN of Saturday. Mr. Dithridge is "still coavinced that the American people will stand by these propositions: That England is the only danger that now menaces us:" and "that before Great Britain can have any claim to our confidence she must withdraw the threats in her militant and naval posessions at Halifax, the Bermudas, Nassau, St.

Lucia and Esquimalt." The trouble with Mr. Dithridge is that he doesn't view the question from a judicial standpoint; why not elaborate the above and insist that Great Britain, in order to gain our confidence, must stop building battleships and armored cruisers? These are the real menace. if there is any; the fortified depots are for the use of the ships, to repair, to coal, to obtain

Why, we shall probably fortify Manile. Does Why, we shall probably fortify Manile. Does that threaten Japan? If a good citizen has a revolver in his house, does that constitute a threat to every neighbor?

We are asked by Mr. Dithridge to believe that 'the people of Europe have cause to be grateful to America.' Are they? When we were at war with Spain what was the attitude of the Continent as judged by their public press? It was precisely the same then with regard to us as it is now with regard to England.

Does Mr. Dithridge know that to call a man an American on the Continent is synonymous with calling him a swindler? As to the emigrants who are 'welcomed' to our shores, numbers of them leave their country for their country's good or to escape military service and are looked down upon by those who remain behind.

Let us be fair. Let us recognize that Great

and are looked down upon by those who remain behind.
Let us be fair. Let us recognize that Great Britain has been as long on this continent as ourselves, that if we put disappearing guns at sandy Hook she can fortify Bermuda, that if we threaten her with war over a Venezuelan question in which arbitration shows her to be right she may build a naval station at Esquimait. Let us remember that Canada may have a dream of Manifest Destiny which clashes with ours, and that any argument for the Nicaragua Canada avorable to us is also favorable to Canada.

ble to Canada.

I think the British people, on the whole, are friendly to us. Let us cultivate that friendship: we are neighbors; but let us have our national defences in such condition that, be they friendly the state of the property of or hostile, we shall be secure, and let them do he same. FAIR PLAY. BROOKLYN, March 25.

England in America and Africa. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Referring to letter in your issue of the 24th inst., under heading "From a Bitter Britisher," and signed "A. L. H.," attacking the letter signed "E Pluribus Unum," I have to say that I think both are wrong in their sen-"E Pluribus Unum" was wrong in belitling England's attitude during the Spanish-Amerifavor was of very great advantage, when the attitude of certain other powers are taken into consideration, ome of which, or at least one power, seemed only too anxious for an excuse to interfere.

We are a great nation, and our facilities to give battle are possibly as good as those of any nation on earth, but it is doubtful if even we would care to do plomacy, it is nevertheless streerity. England speaks English as do we and English

England speaks English as do we, and English men's ways are nearer our ways than those nations of a foreign tongue. We should, therefore, if possible, stand together, and, thus combined, I believe we can dety the world.

"A. L. H." must not believe because a man signs himself." E. Pluribus Unum that he necessarily represents the sentiments of the American people. We are as a nation made up of people from all the nations of the earth, a great many of whom come here and are naturalized. "E. Pluribus Unum may have been born in Ireland, Germany, Italy, France or some other country, but I feel sure he does not represent the feelings of the majority of the American people, or the policy of the Inited States Government, which I believe to be that England will be successful in planting twentieth century ldeas in a land that persists in being one hundred years overnment, which I believe to be successful in planting twentieth century ideas I land that persists in being one hundred year YAN YOKEL. NEW YORK, March 25.

Did a Free-Ship Policy Ever Benefit Any Nation?

To the Editor of THE SUN-Sir. Much is said in certain newspapers about our laws denying to Amer can citizens the right to purchase foreign built ships. Of course you know that our laws have never denied his right to any American citizen. You are no doubt aware that some 200,000 or 300,000 tons of foreignouilt ships are at this moment owned by American citizens. Does not Capt. John Codman, the most persistent advocate of free ships, admit that there is nothing to attract foreign built ships under our flag unless they are permitted to engage in our protected

Will you not explain what it is that would induce Americans to purchase foreign built ships and place them under our flag? Are not foreign ships given every privilege in our foreign trade that is enjoyed by American ships?

Who are the American owners of foreign built ships who are the American owners of reference that ships that are asking the privilege of American registry for them? If, under our flag, such ships would be eligible to receive subsidies and bountles, or to engage in our coastwise trade, that might explain with they would desire American registry; but is there any

they would desire American registry; but is there any other reason?

Of what benefit since the close of our Civil War has the British Free-Ship statute been to British ship owners? Have Britons gone to other countries to purchase ships list not a fact that the British Free-Shitogact has not appreciably aided in building up the British merchant marine?

Granted that the purchase of British built ships by foreigners is of benefit to Great Britain, where does it benefit British shipowners?

What other nation than the United States denies the right of national registry to foreign built ships owned by its citizens? During the past thirty five years has any other nation denied that dight to its citizens? If, then, the free ship policy is an advantage to maritime nations, why are not all of such nations doing at least the built of their own foreign carrying under their own flags? If it be admitted that one or two nations have benefited to a certain extent under a free ship policy what has prevented all of them from benefiting under it?

What nations have built up their mercantile marine through the free registry of foreign built ships?

ALEXANDER R. SMITIL WASHINGTON, March 24.

The institution of professional courts of honor not a new one in Prussia. The army has its courts of honor and so has the legal profession, and on April 1 the British Medical Journal says. "similar ourts for the medical profession are to come into

existence. trict where there is an Aerrickammer (representative body of doctors) a court is to be established; it will consist of the President of that body, three of its members, and in addition a Julige of one of the local ourts. A central Supreme Court will act as court of appeal, and is to consist of (1) the Director of the Prussian Ministerial Medical Department, (2) four members of the Central Committee of the Array kammern, (3) two medical men specially elected by

the King of Prussia. "The courts are to exercise jurisdiction over all certified practitioners excepting medical officers of the Army and Navy and others for whom a state disciplinary board already exists. The scope of jur.sdiction is defined by the new law as follows Every medical man is bound to exercise his profession conscientiously, and by his behavior-both in his professional and in his private life-to show himself worthy of the respect which his profes sion demands. A medical practitioner who fails in the duties incumbent on him is subject to the in fliction of a penalty by the court of bonor. Political, scientific and religious opinions or actions of a practitioner as such can never form the subject of proceedings in a court of honor.' The penalties which the court may inflict are: (1) Warning: (2) rep rimand: (3) fine, not exceeding 3,000 marks (£150); (4) temporary or permanent withdrawal of the right to elect members of the Aerziekammer or to be

elected a member '

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As one familiar with the work of hospitals permit me to render this ribute to the hospital nurse.

J. T. P. Post Graduate Hospital, New York.

She glides through the wards as an angel of peace Allaying the turmoul of pain Relieving the anguish of bodily ills And calming the feverish brain

The touch of her hand is a sweet soothing balm, Her smile is a sunbeam of cheer, Her comforting words like thrilling refrain That charm the enraptured ear.

O'er faces distigured and covered with blood She hends her own lovely face Till she seems like a radiant gold-tinted sky

O'erhanging some hideous place. The frowns of her patients ne'er darken her bro She's with them for better or worse, With hands ever ready and zeal never spen t This heaven-sent hospital nurse.

the Chief Justice. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire A correspondent of THE SUN, in your issue of March 19, T. Thomas Fortune, quotes, as he plainly seems to imply, the late Chief Justice Taney as having "laid it down as being held to be good law and precedent that a black man has no right that a white man is bound to respect." This seemingly is intended as a ci-

tation of the opinion of the Supreme Court delivered by Chief Justice Taney in the famous case of Dred Scott vs Sandford. If so, it is an egregious and a most absurd error, one, I admit, that is very prevalent, and has been so long accepted as the correct version by persons not well informed, as to have passed in a measure into history along with so many other statements that are abso-

lutely without foundation Judge Tancy never delivered any such opinion of the court, and never intimated his own belief in any such statement. The court was describing the estimation in which the negro race was held by the world at large at the time of the framing of the United States Constitution, and it used the following language. I quote from the opinion.

language. I quote from the opinion.

It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion in relation to that unfortunate race (the African) which prevailed in the civilized and enlightened portions of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and when the Constitution of the Inited States was framed and adopted.

But the public history of every European nation displays it in a manner too plain to be mistaken.

They had for more time a centrary been regarded as being so of an inferior order and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations, and so far inferior that they had no night which the white man was bound to respect and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit.

From this it will readily be seen that Judge From this it will readily be seen that Judge Taney never delivered any such "orinion" as that attributed to him by your correspondent. He was merely explaining a sad state of things that had existed in a remote past. The language used by him was, and is, distorted by many to create a wrong impression with those who do not give the subject sufficient consideration for themselves.

[Graham Davks.]

New Been, N. C., March 23.

Captain, Colonel, General, Judge. It is a rather difficult task to point out the

raits of manner and the "earmarks" which entitle a man to be distinguished by such honorable appellations as "Judge," 'Captain' or one of the other titles bestowed in every community upon its various estizens. And sometimes the reasons are not always complimentary to the character of the wearer. A tenderfoot was standing watching a ferryman on the Missouri River, which was not very wide at that particular point, so that he had frequent opportunities to converse with the ferryman as he went back and forth with his load. At one of the pauses between loads the ferryman lighted his pipe and prepared to resume the conversation interrupted by the last trip.

"I notice," observed the tenderfoot, "that you address each of your male passengers either as 'Captain.' 'Colonel.' or 'General.' or some such distinguished title. Now, is it a fact that these gentlemen you have carried over are all Captains, Colonels and so for h?"
"Laws, no," replied the ferryman, laughing hearti'y.
"Then," asked the tenderfoot, "how do you

"Then," asked the tenderfoot, "how do you come to give all these titles to these people."
"Well, you see," said the ferryman, "in this country people are not all alike. There's somethin about each of them that's different, Now, a man of a certain style we call 'Colonel,' and some's 'tienerals.' See?"

His listener responded in the affirmative, though the various marks were not distinct enough in his mind to enable him to "brand" the passencers. Just then an individual wearing a battered silk hat of many years' vintage and arrayed in a sleek Prince Albert coat hove in sight. One leg of his pants was in his boot, while the other leg was badly torn. His shirt front was bespattered with tobacco juice, his

front was bespattered with tobacco juice, his eyes were bleared. His nose fairly blossomed. "And, what would you call him?" asked the tenderfoot, as the newcomer approached. "Oh," said the ferryman. "That's easy. We'd call him Judge."

Professors Now Misters. From the Independen'.

In a number of our oldest and largest universities n the college circle a teacher is never addressed or anoken of as President or Professor, but only as plain It is "Mr. Eliot." "Mr. Hadley." not President Eliot or Hadley.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Silk is likely to go up in price, as there is an eptdemic among the Italian and French silkworms. They refuse to eat and are dying by myriads on their

killing the keeper who maltreated him, the keeper's companion, who had helped torture the animal, was sentenced to a week's imprisonment for his cruelty

Prof. David Edward Hughes, the inventor of the printing telegraph and of the microphone, has left dlesex, London, King's College and Charing Cross. Stratford on Avon celebrated the relief of Lad smith by smashing the windows of the shop; and onses belonging to sympathizers with the Boers In Cornwall enthusiasts used tar and feathers of

An emu's egg omelette was the treat provided by a London naturalist for his friends. The contents of the egg, which was found in Australia some time ago, weighed two pounds. Crocodiles' eggs were also Queen Victoria's chocolate boxes have already

saved one life. At Estcourt a Manser bullet struck the box which a private in the Second Lancashire carried in his haversack and remained imbedded in the chocolate. Rudyard Kipling's mother's copy of "Schoolbor Lyrics" was sold lately in London for \$205; her

"Echoes, by Two Writers" for \$92, and "Depar mental Ditties" for \$10. Another copy of "Schoolboy Lyrics" brought \$152. Of the British Generals in South Africa Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Lord Dundonald, French and Mardonald never passed the final examinations

at the Stall College, as a critical M. P. recently pointed out to the House of Commons Londoners are puzzling over what Sir Redvers Buller meant, in his despatch announcing the relief of Ladysmith, by the words "the relieving force had to force its way through an unknown country." Buller is still in the British colony of Natal.

Montenegro's Crown Prince and his bride, Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, are having a longdrawn out honeymoon. They have visited all their relatives and are doing Paris thoroughly, but neither seems anxious to get down to housekeeping in

Fire broke out in the headquarters of the Russian General Staff at St. Petersburg at nearly the same time that the Theatre Français was burning in Paris Part of the library was burned, including many manuscripts that cannot be replaced, and the

building was much damaged. Telzen on the Luneburg heath in Prussia has nazistrates who combine firmness with miltness. They have just issued this notice: "Whereas lately gain many complaints have come in about the length of time guests remain sitting in several tayerns, and particularly wives have again and again complained that their husbands have been thereby ed to keep draking till morning in these taverns. we see ourselves compelled to call to mind the regulations about the hour of closing and to point to the fact that the police authorities have been notified to keep a sharp eye on having the regulations obeyed city. We especially call the attention of tavern keepers, in their own interest, to the fact that repeated punishment for permitting guests to remain beyond the police hour may result in the loss o

"Isaac Gordon," the most notorious money lender n England, died of consumption recently in Birmingham at the age of 35 years. He was a Russian Jew, whose real name had not yet been found out, Gordon being only one of a dozen aliases under which he traded. He charged extortionate interest, and pursued his debtors relentlessly. In one case, testified to before a Parliamentary committee, a man \$70,000 before being forced by him into bankrupter He was cast out of the Birmingham Synagogue, the banks refused to handle his money and the British Government rejected his application for naturalization. His sharp practices got him into jail for a erm a dozen years ago. Where his money is no one seems to know, nor how much he left, as his will ha not been found. About \$20,000 was found on his person and \$135,000 at his Birmingham office, the newspapers guess at a fortune of \$5,000,000, and as the Government is after the death duty, a good deal about his money and the transactions in which he was engaged is likely to come to light. He deals with all classes of society, but farmers and cleavemen seemed to fall into his hands most easily.